

## SUFFRAGES TO FACE COURT TODAY

Militant Women Will Be Tried Before Local Police Judge.

The spotlight in which the militant suffragettes picketing the White House have bathed for the past week will be transferred from the Executive Mansion to the Police Court today, when the 24 defendants who defied the police will be called for trial.

Some conflict of opinion appeared to exist last night as to the number of defendants who will face Judge Mulhoney when the cases are called. Suffrage headquarters announced that only the nine women arrested yesterday would be present to plead. The police assert all twenty-four defendants are expected to answer complaints, and if they are not all present they will be officially summoned today.

Following a series of conferences at the Cameron House yesterday afternoon, it was decided that the women will not be defended by counsel. Each one of the fair pickets will plead her own case with the prospect of a long-continued speech on "democracy" and "liberty" will be attempted.

Although no official announcement was made by the "suffs," the leaders of the National Women's Party were outspoken in their declaration that no fines would be paid in the event of their being adjudged guilty of a violation of Section 5 of the District Code. In other words, the "suffs" propose to go to jail if fines are imposed. The women smile significantly when asked if hunger strikes will be attempted.

To Demand Separate Trials. All of the defendants will appear well instructed as to the course of procedure to follow. They will demand separate trials, rather than one trial for the group of pickets and this is refused, an exception will be asked laying the groundwork for an appeal. Nine of the pickets were taken into custody yesterday and released after Miss C. C. Van Winkle, Ashby, deposited \$5 cash bail for each prisoner. They were instructed to appear in the Police Court today without further notice. At suffrage headquarters last night it was stated that no notice had been given the women arrested on Monday to appear and in the absence of summons they would not appear. The police claim they are all expected to enter an appearance.

Although the police detail was doubled yesterday afternoon, following a demonstration in the day, the pickets made no further attempt to flaunt their banners. The police were particularly active at the time the State, War and Navy Building released its employees for the day and several hundred spectators were spread around Lafayette park anticipating trouble, but the "suffs" saw no word there would be no further activity.

The women arrested yesterday were: Mrs. Annie Arnell, Wilmington, Del.; Miss Maud Jamison, Norfolk, Va.; Miss Lavinia Dock, Fairfield, Pa.; Miss Hazel Hunkins, Billings, Mont.; Miss Gladys Greiner, Baltimore; Miss Virginia Arnold, Ashby, N. C. The three arrested ten minutes ago were: Mrs. M. J. C. Van Winkle, Ashby, N. C.

CONTINUED ON PAGE FIVE.

## CRITIC RIDICLES CHURCHILL'S VIEWS

Declares Modern Merrimac Is Needed to Defeat German Fleet.

The suggestion, made by Winston Churchill, former first lord of the admiralty, for a combined offensive by the British and American fleets against German naval base, was ridiculed here yesterday by Mr. J. P. Morgan, Great Britain's foremost naval critic, who is also the inventor of the range finder at present in use by the British navy.

Mr. Morgan gave his views on naval questions today at a conference of navy men at which Secretary Daniels will be present and which will be entirely confidential. The visitor will give to our navy men some of the inside information concerning the British naval program.

"Mr. Churchill is many months behind the hunt for a naval offensive," said Mr. Morgan to a correspondent. "The arguments for it have been put before the public many times and it is necessary because the German fleet is the most powerful in the world, comparatively unimpaired. Had this fleet been destroyed at Jutland, the problem of a joint naval offensive against the submarine bases would be quite simple."

"Mr. Churchill used to think that without a victory, we had all the advantages that the most victorious battles would give us. He has only repented of his old error to fall into a new one. With the exception of Zeppelins, there is no German base we can attack that has not been defended by the German fleet. Does Mr. Churchill propose to use Dreadnought battleships in shallow and dangerous water where they will encounter not only the German fleet, but mines and submarines besides the fire from the land fortifications. I should have thought that the utterances of the German fleet would have warned him of the absurdity of this proposition."

"Expert naval opinion has long since been unanimous on the importance of finding means for attacking Germany's war harbors," agreed Mr. Morgan, "but," he explained, "they must be attacked by some modern equivalent of the Merrimac, with every known arm of the air and sea forces. In no operation of this kind was there any room for pre-Dreadnought ships at all."

NEUTRAL SHIPS SUNK. London, June 26.—The Norwegian steamer, Volete, and the Swedish steamship, Gotta, have been sunk by submarines with the loss of several lives, according to a Copenhagen dispatch today. Fifteen of those aboard the Volete were saved. The others perished. Four men and two women are missing from the Gotta.

\$765,000 FOUND INTACT. New York, June 26.—The United States Coast Guard today took stock. Seven hundred and eighty million dollars was counted. The greatest hoard ever stored in one place was found to be intact. "Not a penny is missing" was the announcement.

## Banner-Bearing Suffragettes May Be Tried Under U. S. Law

Washington's militant suffragettes may be tried for their White House escapades under a section of the Criminal Code of the United States which provides for a maximum penalty of \$5,000 and imprisonment for three years, it was learned last night. Under this section citizens who attempt to influence the conduct of a foreign government are liable to prosecution.

Section 5 of the Criminal Code of the United States reads as follows:

"Every citizen of the United States, whether actually resident or abiding within the same, or in any place subject to the jurisdiction thereof, or in any foreign country, without the permission or authority of the government, directly or indirectly, commences or carries on a verbal or written correspondence or intercourse with any foreign government, or any officer or agent thereof, with an intent to influence the measures or conduct of any foreign government, or of any officer or agent thereof, in relation to any disputes or controversies with the United States, or to defeat the measures of the government of the United States; being at the time of such correspondence, or intercourse, a resident or abiding within the United States, or in any place subject to the jurisdiction thereof, and not duly authorized, counsels, advises, or assists in any such correspondence, or intercourse, shall be fined not more than \$5,000 and imprisoned for not more than three years; but nothing in this section shall be construed to abridge the right of a citizen to apply, himself or his agent, to the foreign government, or to the officers or agents thereof, for redress of any injury which he may have sustained from such government or any of its agents or subjects."

## EXEMPT RULES ARE APPROVED

President Is Ready to Announce Regulations Which Will Govern Draft.

Exemption regulations were whipped into final shape at the Cabinet meeting yesterday. They have now been formally approved, and President Wilson will promulgate them within the next forty-eight hours.

With few exceptions the rules are the same as those in the draft submitted to President Wilson by Provost Marshal Gen. Crowder. If anything, the President eliminated certain exemptions as he is known to hold the belief that the man in the nation must take his share in the war, whether on the battle front or not, and work within the country on war duties will be found for many who are unfit physically to go into the trenches. Information emanating from the White House during the last two days has led to the belief that the draft will be much heavier, eventually, than has been suspected. Instead of merely securing men for the army many will be drafted for other work in connection with the war.

That exemption on the following grounds will be made became known yesterday: 1. Physical incapacity. Crippled persons, if drafted, will, of course, have to appear before a medical examiner, but will be immediately excused from service. In the first 100,000 conscripts, following physical ailments will disqualify: Heart disease; flat feet; eye disease or derangements which cannot be cured; glaucoma; tuberculosis; cancer; serious diseases of the kidneys or liver; varicose veins; infectious blood diseases.

Vital Employment Excuses. 2. Employment in vital war industries. These include shipbuilding, munitions, aircraft, and other war industries, navy yards, oil fields, coal mines, certain duties in government departments, and certain factory work such as uniform making, and other army supplies. These latter eventually will be turned over largely to women and the men will be released for army service. 3. The conscripts will be specifically provided exemption for persons of religious beliefs opposed to war. In order to secure such exemption, however, a man must have been a member of the church in question before March 15, 1917.

4. Men the sole support of families. The exemptions enumerated above cover practically the entire field. The belief that the exemption by President Wilson will be long and will go into each exemption at length, dealing with its various phases, explaining the basis of each aspect of exemption, will be granted and under which a claim for exemption will not hold. But, broadly speaking, there will be few reasons open for any man to object to his being drafted, which he is unpatriotic enough to wish to.

## POLICE CONFRONTED WITH NEW MYSTERY

Cruiger Case Spurs Search for Missing Wealthy Girl.

New York, June 26.—Spurred to activity by the tragic death of Ruth Cruiger, seventy-five policemen and detectives this afternoon started a search for a missing girl. The girl, a pretty 16-year-old step-daughter of Robert Powthers, superintendent of a Riverside Drive apartment house. The girl has been missing from her home since last Sunday, when the day she was seen in the company of Thomas Conney, a chauffeur. Conney is being held on a charge of abduction today. The principal detective, Mr. Powell, left his midnight Sunday return to her home.

The official inquiry into the police bungling in the Cruiger case was continued today. The principal detective, Mr. Powell, left his midnight Sunday return to her home. The official inquiry into the police bungling in the Cruiger case was continued today. The principal detective, Mr. Powell, left his midnight Sunday return to her home.

Men Adrift for Days Are Rescued From Sea. An American Post, June 26.—Saved after being two days adrift in stormy seas, Capt. Johann Foss and eight men from the Norwegian steamship Cedric, which was torpedoed by a submarine off the English coast on June 23, arrived today at the port of Liverpool. It was feared that the captain's boat had been lost with all on board.

## PLENTY MORE ROOM ON THIS ROPE

A LITTLE HELP WHILE HE'S SLIPPING AND WE'LL FINISH THE JOB.



## 13,000 RECRUITS NOW ENROLLED

Work of Enlistment for Big Army Under Headway Throughout Country.

Thirteen thousand recruits for the regular army have been enlisted since the call for volunteers was issued by Secretary of War Baker, according to a statement made yesterday at the War Department by Col. Read, who has charge of the recruiting for this branch of the service.

Although "Army Recruiting Week" has been in progress for four days, only three of these can be called real working days, as a Sunday intervened. Evidence that real headway is being made is shown by the fact that, although only 915 men were enlisted for the regular army throughout the country on Saturday and Sunday, the number of recruits was swelled to 1,411 on Monday. Col. Read is receiving daily telegraphic reports of enlistments from stations in every State, and the figures for yesterday will be ready at 1 o'clock this afternoon.

The work of recruiting men for the army was greatly handicapped up until May 15 when Congress acted, by the fact that no one knew just what the terms of enlistment or pay would be, or the strength authorized for the various branches of the service. For one and a half months after the war was declared, recruiting officers were working largely in the dark and had to proceed with caution.

124,000 New Recruits Secured. Despite the fact, Col. Read points out, that 124,000 men have been secured as recruits for the army since April 1, the strength of the regular army is now 243,000 men, including officers. Its strength is slightly in excess of the National Guard, which is now 232,514 officers and men on June 10. The new national army, "conscripts" will add another 500,000 officers and men when it is mobilized. All recruits will be drafted into the army by August 5.

Under the National Guard, which includes the regulars, the National Guard and the "conscripts," will aggregate 575,514 officers and men, although not a single additional recruit will be added to the number of the regular army. Details as to the disposition of the great funds subscribed by millions of Americans were discussed by Chairman Davison.

New York City fell short of its apportionment of 40,000 men, the final total for the city showing \$7,847,833. This figure may be slightly decreased through an overlapping of subscriptions and dividends, but the readjustment was not expected to show a net collection of less than \$5,000,000.

Final figures indicated that "Pershing Day" was the banner day of the great drive. More than \$2,000,000 was collected, and the result of the day's work was called to Gen. Pershing in France, who had previously expressed his great interest in the fund by accepting the American flag and his colors in no better way than by subscribing to the Red Cross.

Practically all of the districts in the country, outside of New York City, more than raised their allotments. The New England States were the first to cross their goal. Among the States which passed the finish line with flying colors were Connecticut, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, New Hampshire, Maine, and New Jersey.

CONTINUED ON PAGE FIVE.

## GOVERNMENT FORCES LOWER COAL PRICES

Secretary Lane Tells Operators They Must Reduce Cost.

Lower coal prices, both for the government and the private market, are promised as the immediate result of the conferences held here yesterday between the coal operators and government officials.

At the conclusion of Secretary Lane's speech of warning, Judge H. B. Lindsay, an operator from Knoxville, Tenn., observed that it was apparent "a serious operation is about to be performed and we should see to it that the public is not unduly inconvenienced." Immediately the operators went into executive session which continued throughout the day and late last evening, when the announcement was made that a material reduction in coal prices might be expected.

COUNT MADE COLONEL. Amsterdam, June 26.—Former Premier Count Camillo Cavour, having joined the army, is to be appointed military governor of Montenegro, the Neues Wiener Tageblatt learns. He has been made a colonel.

EARTHQUAKE RECORDED. Cleveland, Ohio, June 26.—A severe earthquake shock was recorded on the seismograph at St. Ignace College this morning. The quake is estimated at about 4.0 to 4.5 miles from Cleveland.

U. S. Aviators in London. London, June 26.—A contingent of United States army aviators has arrived here, it was learned today. They were civilian clothes, but bore arms with the words "U. S. Flying Corps."

## Argentina Considers Break With Germany

Buenos Aires, June 26.—Since Germany began her indiscriminate extermination of shipping with submarines, a rupture between the Argentine government and Argentina has never been so close as it is today. This condition of affairs has been brought about by the torpedoing of the Argentine steamship Toro off Gibraltar. As yet no definite action has been taken as the government is awaiting details before making a move.

## LEN'S DOOMED BY CANADIANS

French Threaten Laon and Entire German Line Is Retreating.

(International News Service.) London, June 26.—For both the British and French arms this was the most successful day in weeks on the west front. Nightfall saw the Canadians firmly established in the village of Laucourt, only one mile south of Lens, and in possession of the strong defense post protecting the great coal city. The Germans yielded to the British pressure on a considerable front. The final storm on Lens is now believed a matter of days.

There were strong indications tonight that the Bavarian crown prince proposes to make it a house-to-house battle. That he must abandon the city sooner or later is no longer doubted. Not only is Lens being attacked, but the British forces below stand considerably advanced, presenting a strong flank attack on the French line. The British are now one of the most notable feats of the war. In the ver, moment that the German crown prince's propositions for a big counter drive on the Aisne were entering into the final stage, the French troops flung themselves into the teeth of the Teuton drumfire and postponed, perhaps frustrated, altogether the German drive on the vital sector north of the Aisne, around the Chemin des Dames. The charge netted them 300 prisoners, including ten officers. It made them masters of the whole German line between the Hurtelberg farm. Berlin was forced to admit penetration of the German lines at several points, though it is asserted counter attacks ejected the French from the majority of the captured positions.

Cheering News. Not in many weeks have the allies been cheered by the news from the front as they were today when the long hoped for capture of Lens was brought substantially close to fulfillment. Bitter fighting is still looked for before the peak of France's "Black District" has been totally recovered. But the Canadians have taken themselves first into the city's outskirts and are now in an advance position. The night proved how precarious the "Teuton hold on Lens is becoming. Scouts were sent to feel out the new German line. They were met with the report that these lines are "strongly held." The Bavarian throne heir is fighting a delaying battle, meanwhile rendering the terrain beyond him to give up as barren and difficult as that given up in the "Hindenburg retreat" early this year. Not a ton of coal has been taken from the Lens mines for weeks by the Germans. The mines are believed to have been totally destroyed.

French Nearing Laon. Paris, June 26.—The French drove nearer the German fortress of Laon during the night by capturing a series of strongly organized first line trenches northwest of Hurtelberg. The attack was made after short artillery preparation and so swift and powerful was the French stroke that the Germans were taken by surprise. The Germans had the advantage of a strong position, but were unable to stand the onslaught and fell back after losing heavily. Among the German prisoners were 10 officers.

French Repulsed, Germans Say. Berlin, June 26.—The French troops which penetrated the German line near the Aisne front, were subjected to a counter-attack and ejected from the greater part of the positions they had occupied. Army headquarters announced today. Great quantities of ammunition are being expended in artillery fire along the front held by Crown Prince Rupprecht (the British front in Belgium and northern France) the statement declares.

French Enter Athens. London, June 26.—The Athens correspondent of the Times called today that French troops have entered the city. The dispatch adds that M. Venizelos, who is spoken of as the next premier, will propose to the chamber of deputies that Greece enter the war on the side of the allies as soon as parliament is convened.

Must Thwart Germans. At least Greece will be able to muster few more than 150,000 men and the allies are declared to have less than 200,000 troops at Saloniki and other Greek ports. Serbia has less than 30,000 soldiers opposing the advance of the invader in the Monastir region, and Italy has an almost negligible force on the Greek coast. The necessity for landing more allied forces in Greece before that government can enter the war, was pointed out by Constantine, who at one time is reported to have pledged his word to enter the war provided an army of 400,000 was landed on Greek soil before hostilities began.

Second. Restricting the export of steel and pig iron, particularly from the Balkans, will be nothing to prevent millions of soldiers being poured into Serbia and Greece. At these steps, the wheat embargo is considered the most important because the buyers for neutral countries have been making a drive within the last week which would have effected a large saving in the cost of wheat. The embargo is considered the most important because the buyers for neutral countries have been making a drive within the last week which would have effected a large saving in the cost of wheat.

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## PROHIBIT COUP TO PRESIDENT

Senate Committee Wants Him to Exercise Discretionary Powers.

The Senate Agricultural Committee has passed the prohibition bill to the President. Yesterday afternoon it included in the food control bill a section prohibiting the manufacture of either whiskey, wine, or beer. But it left to the President to determine certain contingencies in which he might allow the making of wine or beer—not whisky.

The action of the committee was mandatory. Any action by the President in this matter is in violation of the law, said Senator Gore, the chairman, last night. "There were but two against it. The committee seemed unwilling to prohibit the manufacture of spirits and allow the President to make exceptions of the others, as had been proposed at times. This exception would have concerned the limitation of foodstuffs in the manufacture of spirits and beer."

There were three propositions before the committee. The first was a flat prohibition similar to that in the House bill. The second would forbid the use of foodstuffs in the manufacture of spirits and beer, and allow the President to make exceptions of foodstuffs in malt and vinous liquors. The third would be a flat prohibition against the manufacture of spirits and beer, and allow the President to make exceptions of foodstuffs in malt and vinous liquors. The third would be a flat prohibition against the manufacture of spirits and beer, and allow the President to make exceptions of foodstuffs in malt and vinous liquors.

Committee Favors Prohibition. "The sentiment of the subcommittee was overwhelmingly in favor of prohibition," said Senator Gore, the chairman, last night. "There were but two against it. The committee seemed unwilling to prohibit the manufacture of spirits and allow the President to make exceptions of the others, as had been proposed at times. This exception would have concerned the limitation of foodstuffs in the manufacture of spirits and beer."

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